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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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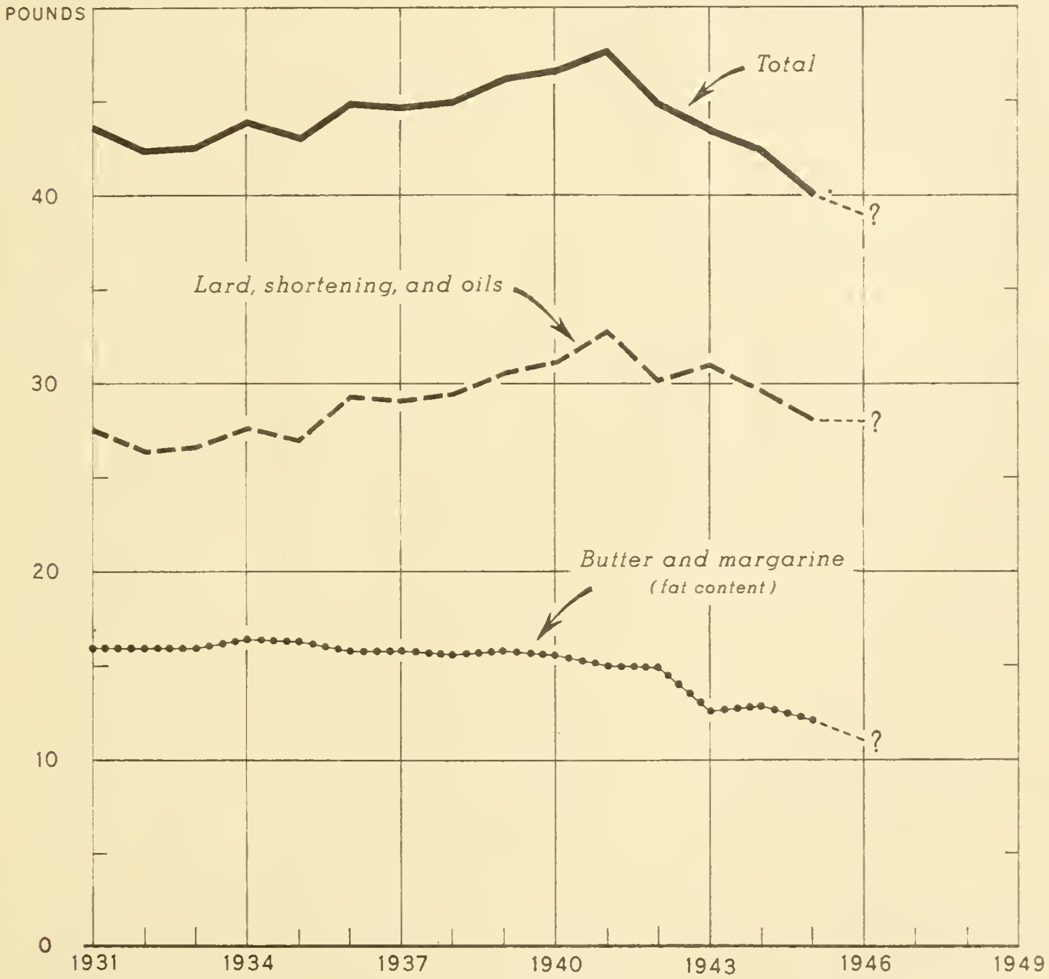
In this issue: CONSUMPTION OF FOOD FATS LOW IN 1945 AND 1946

DISAPPEARANCE OF FATS AND OILS FOR CIVILIAN CONSUMPTION AS FOOD, PER PERSON, UNITED STATES, 1931-46



1946 PARTLY FORECAST

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 46049 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Supplies of fats and oils for civilian consumption as food in 1946 may average only 39 pounds per person (fat content), 13 percent below the 1935-39 level of 44.7 pounds. These supplies have declined each year since 1941. Reflecting reduced production, the supply of butter for civilians this year may be about 40 percent less than the annual prewar consumption of 13.5 pounds (fat content) per person. Civilian supplies of margarine will be slightly larger per person than prewar. Supplies of lard, shortening, and oils are likely to total somewhat less per person than the average for 1935-39. Lard and vegetable oil production will be smaller in 1947 than in 1946, but butter output may be increased.

Table 1.- Wholesale price per pound of fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets, and index numbers of prices of fats and oils, May and June 1945, April-June 1946

PRICES

Item	1945		1946		
	May	June	April	May	June
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	41.5	41.5	46.5	46.5	51.5
Butter, 92-score, New York	42.2	42.2	47.2	47.2	52.2
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Shortening containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Lard, loose, Chicago	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.0	14.0
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.8
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Tallow, edible, Chicago	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Corn oil, edible, returnable drums, l.c.l., New York	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Peanut oil, refined, edible (white), drums, N. Y.	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Soybean oil, edible, drums, l.c.l., N. Y.	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.4
Sunflower oil, semi-refined, tank cars, f.o.b. N. Y.	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.8
Coconut oil, Manila, crude, c.i.f. Pacific Coast 1/	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
Coconut oil, Ceylon, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Olive oil, California, edible, drums, N. Y.	60.7	60.7	59.7	58.7	58.7
Olive-oil foots, imported, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	---	18.0	18.0	18.0
Palm oil, Congo, crude, bulk, N. Y. 1/	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4
Rapeseed oil, refined, denatured, bulk, N. Y.	2/11.6	2/11.6	13.0	13.0	13.0
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4
Grease, A White, Chicago	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	12.3	12.3	---	---	---
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw, (50% T.F.A.) delivered, East	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Linseed oil, raw, nonreturnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. N. Y.	24.0	24.0	25.5	25.5	25.5
Tung oil, returnable drums, carlots, N. Y.	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0
Castor oil, No. 3, bbl., N. Y.	13.8	13.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, N. Y.	13.0	13.0	14.2	14.2	14.2
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, N. Y.	17.9	17.9	19.4	19.4	19.4
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P., bbl., N. Y.	31.9	32.7	35.2	35.2	35.2
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, N. Y.	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.9	11.9
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80%, tanks, N. Y.	9.8	10.9	11.5	11.5	11.5

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39 = 100)

Item	1945 May	1945 June	1946 April	1946 May	1946 June
Eight domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100)	142	142	152	152	162
Seven domestic fats and oils (1910-14 = 100), butter excluded	150	150	151	151	151
Eight domestic fats and oils (.72*)	140	140	150	150	160
Seven domestic fats and oils, butter excluded (.79*)	146	146	147	147	147
All fats and oils (27 items) (.73*)	148	148	158	158	166
All fats and oils, except butter (26 items) (.82*)	155	155	155	155	155
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats (.69*)	139	139	152	152	165
Marine animal oils (.77*)	170	170	171	171	171
Vegetable oils, domestic (.84*)	160	160	160	160	160
Vegetable oils, foreign (.88*)	177	177	177	177	177
Grouped by use:					
Butter (.67*)	139	139	157	157	178
Butter, seasonally adjusted (.67*)	152	152	164	170	190
Lard (.78*)	135	135	137	137	137
Other food fats (.84*)	168	168	168	168	168
All food fats (.71*)	145	145	156	156	168
Soap fats (.80*)	150	150	150	150	150
Drying oils (.85*)	174	174	174	174	174
Miscellaneous oils (.71*)	154	154	163	163	163
All industrial fats and oils (.82*)	160	160	160	160	160

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, The Journal of Commerce (New York), and reports of Production and Marketing Administration, and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable. Index numbers of earlier years beginning 1910 are given in Technical Bulletin No. 737 (1940) and The Fats and Oils Situation beginning December 1940.

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 2/ New Orleans. *Multiply by this factor to convert current index number (1935-39 = 100) to old basis (1924-29 = 100).

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, July 16, 1946

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SUMMARY

Prices of domestic fats and oils increased rapidly after the lapse of price ceilings at the end of June. In the first half of July, prime steam lard in tierces, Chicago, advanced from 14.05 cents per pound to 23.00 cents per pound, an increase of 64 percent. Wholesale butter prices at Chicago on July 15 were 71.0 to 71.5 cents per pound, 26 percent above the June 30 ceiling of 56.5 cents. Prices of inedible tallows and white grease at Chicago advanced about 3 cents or 35 percent. Linseed-oil prices at New York were up over 2 cents per pound from the ceiling level of 15.5 cents. Cottonseed oil at New York advanced nearly 3.5 cents to 17.75 cents per pound before trading was suspended July 10. On the basis of these advances, the index number of 8 domestic fats and oils in mid-July was 41 percent higher than in June and the highest since January 1920.

Higher prices will tend to increase imports, decrease exports, and increase production of fats and oils moderately in the balance of 1946. Prices asked for Chinese tung oil and Argentine flaxseed have been a major obstacle to increased imports of these items. Higher prices for oils and fats

in the United States probably would reduce purchases for export by relief agencies operating on fixed budgets and by foreign commercial interests. If the July 1 suspension of "set-asides" for lard and pork is continued, the Government export program for lard and fat-backs in the second half of 1946 may not be met. With exports of fat-backs thus curtailed, more fat-backs will be rendered for lard and the yield of lard per hog slaughtered will increase. Also, with little or no Government procurement of lard for export, the supply remaining for domestic consumption will be increased. The tentative program for the second half of 1946 had called for USDA procurement of 195 million pounds of lard and rendered pork fat plus substantial quantities of fat-backs.

Civilian supplies of food fats in 1946 are considerably smaller per person than prewar, chiefly as a result of reduced output of butter, large exports of oils and fats (mainly lard) through early July, and reduced imports of vegetable oils for food uses.

Despite prospects for higher prices, production of fats and oils from domestic materials will be smaller in 1947 than in 1946. Output of animal fats (excluding butter) may be reduced about 300 million pounds, and as a result of reduced acreages of soybeans and flaxseed in 1946 a substantial reduction is likely in vegetable-oil production in the first 9 months of next year. High prices for corn in relation to hogs this summer and early fall will tend to bring early marketings of 1946 spring pigs. Hog slaughter beginning early in 1947 probably will be smaller than a year earlier. Farmers' intentions on June 1 indicated a probable reduction of 17 percent in the number of fall pigs to be saved this year compared with last, although since June 1 changes in both feed and hog price situations may have modified farmers' plans. This will mean a decline in lard and grease production next spring and summer from the present level. There is little prospect of any significant increase in cottonseed oil production from the 1946 crop of cotton, while there probably will be a substantial decline in output of soybean oil from the 1946 crop. Soybean acreage is down 13 percent from last year while cotton acreage is up only 3 percent. The acreage of flaxseed planted in 1946 was 33 percent less than in 1945.

World export supplies of oils and oilseeds will increase in 1947 but will still be substantially less than prewar. Exports of copra from the Philippines; copra, coconut oil, and palm oil from other areas of southeast Asia; tung oil from China; flaxseed and linseed oil from Argentina; and whale oil from the Antarctic are all likely to show gains. But exports of soybeans from Manchuria and of peanuts and flaxseed from India are likely to continue substantially below prewar. European output of oils and fats is not expected to recover greatly from the low levels of 1945 and 1946, and total world supplies of oils and fats in 1947 will still be materially smaller than prewar. Prices of oils and fats in world markets, now rising, will continue high so long as business acitivty remains high. Reestablishment of price ceilings in the United States and continuation of import controls, together with maintenance of exclusive buying agreements in principal world surplus areas, would moderate the rise in world fat-and-oil prices.

OUTLOOK

Fall Pig Crop To Be Reduced; Animal-Fat Output To Be Down in 1947

A probable reduction of 17 percent in the number of fall pigs saved (June-December) this year compared with last is indicated by farmers' intentions about June 1. This reduction is due chiefly to the short supply and high price of corn this spring and summer in relation to the supply and price of hogs. Farmers were offered a bonus of 30 cents a bushel for immediate delivery of corn in April and early May and on May 13 ceiling prices for corn were increased 25 cents per bushel. In early July, corn prices advanced more sharply than hog prices. The reduced fall pig crop this year will result in a smaller number of hogs for slaughter in May-September 1947 than in the corresponding months of 1946. Yield of lard per hog may be greater in the spring and early summer of 1947 than this year, when heavy Government procurement of fat cuts of pork reduced lard yields by 4 to 5 pounds per hog. But the total output of lard and rendered pork fat will be reduced. Grease production also will be smaller.

High prices and relatively small supplies of corn this summer and early fall will encourage short feeding and early marketing of hogs from the 1946 spring pig crop. This will mean a larger hog slaughter in October-December this year than last, followed in January-March 1947 by a reduction from the level of a year earlier. Hence, lard and grease production is likely to be reduced in the early months of 1947, as well as later.

Soybean and Flaxseed Acreages Sharply Reduced

Planted acres of oilseeds this year total 36.5 million compared with 39.2 million in 1945. Sharp declines in soybean and flaxseed acreage and a slight reduction in peanut acreage more than offset an increase in cotton acreage. The oil equivalent of the total 1946 oilseed acreage, with average yields and without deduction for non-crushing uses of oilseeds, would be 10 percent less than in 1945. The oil-meal equivalent of the 1946 acreage also is 10 percent less than last year.

Table 2.- Planted and harvested acreages of major oilseeds, average 1935-39, annual 1942-46

Item	Average 1935-39	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/	1946 as a percentag of 1945
	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Million acres	Percent
Cotton:						
In cultivation July 1 ...	28.5	21.9	20.4	17.7	18.3	103
Harvested	27.8	21.7	20.0	17.2	18.0	104
Peanuts:						
Grown alone for all purposes	2.2	5.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	98
Picked and threshed	1.7	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.1	96
Soybeans:						
Grown alone for all purposes	7.3	14.6	13.4	13.4	11.6	87
Harvested for beans	3.0	10.7	10.4	10.9	9.4	87
Flaxseed:						
Planted	1.9	6.3	3.0	4.1	2.7	67
Harvested	1.5	5.8	2.8	3.9	2.5	63
Total, 4 crops:						
Planted	39.9	47.9	40.8	39.2	36.5	93
Harvested	33.9	41.8	36.3	35.2	33.0	94

Totals and percentages computed from unrounded numbers.
1/ Preliminary, based on July 1 indications.

Flaxseed acreage planted in 1946, estimated at 2,708,000, is 33 percent less than a year earlier. Abandonment this year is indicated at 9 percent, more than twice as high as last year, and the yield per acre from the acreage remaining for harvest may be about 13 percent less than last year. Indicated production of flaxseed in 1946 is 20 million bushels, 45 percent less than last year and the least since 1939. Dry weather in April and May prevented seeding of some of the intended acreage in Montana and North Dakota. A freeze in mid-May damaged the crop over most of the main flaxseed area. Rainfall continued insufficient in June, except in Minnesota.

The acreage of soybeans grown alone for all purposes this year, estimated at 11,614,000, is 13 percent less than last year and the smallest since 1941. However, it is still 14 percent larger than in 1941, which was the peak prewar year. Reductions ranging from 13 to 20 percent were made this year in Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, the four largest soybean-producing States. The only State to show a substantial rise was Minnesota, where soybean acreage has been expanding rapidly in recent years. Planting of soybeans this year over a large portion of the main soybean area was completed under much more favorable conditions than in 1945.

The acreage of cotton in cultivation in the United States on July 1, estimated at 18,316,000, was 3 percent larger than a year earlier but was 28 percent below the 1935-44 average. Except for 1945, harvested acreage this year, with average abandonment, would be the smallest in 61 years. Weather was favorable for cotton planting in Mississippi and southern Alabama and Georgia, but unfavorable in most of the region west of the Mississippi River. Largely because of unusually heavy rains this spring, cotton in many areas had progressed more slowly than usual up to July 1.

The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1946 is estimated to be 3,882,000, about 2 percent less than a year earlier. The principal reductions were in Alabama and Texas. Peanut acreage increased in Georgia and Oklahoma, where rainy weather in April and May prevented planting of the full intended acreages of other crops.

A substantial reduction is likely in the first 9 months of 1947 in total production of edible vegetable oils. Since the capacity of soybean mills in the major producing areas will be well in excess of the crop, soybean crushings may be fairly large in October-December 1946. This will defer until 1947 most of the prospective reduction in the 1946-47 soybean crush. Production of cottonseed oil will not be enough larger in the first 9 months of 1947 than a year earlier to offset the decrease in soybean-oil production. Output of corn and peanut oils may be larger in the first 9 months of 1947 than a year earlier. Production of these oils, however, is small compared with production of cottonseed and soybean oils.

Stocks of Fats and Oils Smallest Since 1930; Supply Situation to Continue Tight

Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils on June 1, amounting to 1,465 million pounds, were 264 million pounds below a year earlier and the smallest recorded since September 30, 1930. Inventories of all types of fats, except edible vegetable oils and beef fats, were lower than on June 1 last year, with reductions ranging from 10 to 63 percent.

Table 3.- Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils by major groups, March 1 and June 1, 1944-46

Item	1944		1945		1946	
	Mar. 1	June 1	Mar. 1	June 1	Mar. 1	June 1
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Butter	108	70	31	70	19	26
Lard and rendered pork fat	396	655	226	117	106	52
Other edible	852	826	728	710	861	757
Soap fats 1/	584	607	569	477	477	431
Drying oils 2/	350	352	273	226	174	141
Other inedible	186	173	151	129	78	58
All fats and oils	2,476	2,682	1,983	1,729	1,716	1,465

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except butter, from USDA, cold storage holdings. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.
1/ Inedible tallow and greases; fish oils; olive oil, inedible and "foots"; coconut oil; babassu oil; palm oil; palm kernel oil. 2/ Linseed, oiticica, tung, perilla, and dehydrated castor oils.

Total supplies of fats and oils from domestic sources in 1947 will be substantially less than in 1946. Production from domestic materials will be materially smaller than this year. Factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils on January 1, 1947 are likely to be smaller than a year earlier.

Export supplies in surplus-producing areas will be larger in 1947 than in 1946 but still substantially below prewar. Exports of Philippine copra and output of Antarctic whale oil are practically certain to increase, and increased exports of fats from China, British Malaya, and the Netherlands East Indies are likely. Although facilities for handling palm oil in Java and Sumatra are badly damaged and political unrest still prevails, conditions are favorable in the "Outer Islan for an early increase in copra shipments. Oilseed acreages in Argentina probably will remain large in the 1946-47 season, in view of high Government buying prices recently announced for oils and oilseeds in that country. Exports of Manchurian soybeans and soybean oil from the 1946 crop probably will be well below the 1935-39 average of approximately 750 million pounds a year (oil equivalent), for that country has not yet offset its wartime decline in production of 25 percent (1943). Exports from India of flaxseed, linseed oil, peanuts, peanut oil, castor beans, and castor oil, which amounted to about 700 million pounds a year, oil equivalent, before the war, have shown a declining tendency. Exports from this area in 1945 totaled only about 300 million pounds and have been even less this year. If famine conditions in India continue, the present embargo on exports of oilseeds and oils may extend into 1947.

Since the beginning of the war, the potential strength of United States demand for fats and oils has not been fully exercised in foreign markets.

Price ceilings in the United States and import allocations set a limit on the activities of importers. The Government, through agreements reached with other buying nations, determined the quantities of oils and oilseeds to be imported into the United States each year. Agreements will now be continued through 1947 under the larger International Emergency Food Council which replaced the Combined Food Board on July 1, 1946. With Europe still materially short of food fats, it is unlikely that imports of oils and fats into the United States will increase sufficiently in 1947 to restore consumption per person to the prewar level. The net balance of trade of the United States in oils, fats, oilseeds, and manufactured fat-and-oil products in recent years has been as follows (fat-content basis):

Year	Net imports (+) Or net exports (-)	Net reduction from prewar in U. S. supply arising from changes in foreign trade balance
	Bil. lb.	Bil. lb.
Average, 1937-41	+1.5	0.0
1942	1/	1.5
1943	- .6	2.1
1944	- .7	2.2
1945	- .2	1.7
1946, projected	- .1	1.6

1/ Net exports of less than 50 million pounds.

Demand for fats and oils in the United States is associated chiefly with consumer income and industrial activity. With these expected to remain at a high level until mid-1947 at least, demand for fats and oils will continue strong during the coming 12 months.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Buying Prices for Oilseeds and Oils Established By Argentine Government

The Argentine Government in late May authorized the Agricultural Production Regulating Board (a Government agency) to be the sole purchaser of flaxseed, sunflower seed, peanuts, and rapeseed. Prices to be paid by the Board for these seeds, bagged, f.o.b. Buenos Aires, are as follows: Flaxseed, $2.65 per bushel; sunflower seed, $75.62 per short ton; peanuts, $118.84 per short ton; rapeseed, $94.52 per short ton.

The Board is also authorized to purchase vegetable oils and oilseed meals. Prices established for the oils at Buenos Aires and the U. S. tank-car or c.i.f. June 30 ceiling price at New York for the most nearly comparable grade were as follows:

	Argentine Government buying price, Buenos Aires	United States ceiling price, June 30, New York
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
Linseed Oil	13.37	14.90
Sunflower-seed oil	16.34	14.30
Peanut Oil	15.53	14.64
Cottonseed Oil	15.94	14.31
Rapeseed oil	14.18	11.50

Export prices for Argentine oilseed and oils have not been announced. Asking prices have run considerably higher than Government purchase prices.

Purchases of Fats and Oils in the United States at Peak in May

Purchases of fats and oils by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in May were at a peak for the year to date of 103 million pounds (including margarine, soap, and soybeans in terms of fat content)., compared with a monthly average of 53 million pounds in January-April. Purchases declined sharply to 31 million pounds in June, reflecting an unusually small hog slaughter and lard production in the latter half of that month.

Fat-and-oil purchases by the Department in the first 6 months of 1946 totaled 345 million pounds compared with 312 million pounds a year ago. The principal items in the 6-month total for 1946 were 260 million pounds of lard and 41 million pounds of coconut and babassu oils -- the latter for delivery to UNRRA in lieu of an equivalent amount (approximately 29,000 long tons) of copra that was to have been shipped from the Philippines to Europe for the account of UNRRA.

Table 4.- Contracts for purchase of fats, oils, soap, and purchases of soybeans by the Department of Agriculture, 1942-46

Item	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 1/ May	1946 1/ June	1946 1/ Jan.-June
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Butter	34	120	106	2/34	---	---	2/ 4
Lard and rendered pork fat	654	3/883	3/831	3/236	66	24	260
Other animal fats and oils 4/	30	61	2	*	*	1	1
Coconut and babassu oils	---	---	---	---	19	6	41
Linseed oil	70	391	198	1 1	---	---	---
Soybeans (oil equivalent) 5/	4	9	2	40	---	*	*
Soybean oil	17	22	100	7	2	*	11
Other vegetable oils	82	49	15	31	---	---	*
Shortening	46	62	8	18	5	---	5
Margarine (fat content) 6/	77	72	59	59	11	---	11
Soap (fat content) 6/	16	23	13	50	---	---	12
Total fat equivalent	1,030	1,692	1,334	476	103	31	345
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Soybeans 7/	400	983	206	4,496	---	14	29

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes estimated butter content of Army spread. 3/ Revised. 4/ Includes fish and fish-liver oils. 5/ Oil equivalent estimated at 9 pounds per bushel. 6/ Fat content estimated at 80 percent for margarine; 55 percent for soap. 7/ Excluding soybeans resold for crushing. *Less than 500,000 pounds.

Household Fat Salvage Collections in Early 1946 Less Than Year Earlier

Household fat salvage collections in January-April 1946, were about 20 percent smaller than in the corresponding months of 1945, but about 40 percent larger than collections in the last 4 months of 1945. The increase in the rate of collections in early 1946 apparently was due chiefly to increased civilian supplies of pork, and to an intensive advertising campaign to induce housewives to salvage used fats. Small collections in the early fall of 1945 reflected exceptionally light civilian supplies of bacon and other pork products. Discontinuance of rationing of meats and fats in late November may have removed that part of the incentive to save which had been provided by exchanging meat-and-fat ration points for home fat salvaged. Fat salvage collections in the past 3 years have accounted for 7 to 8 percent of the total output of inedible tallow and greases.

Price Index Advances

Reflecting an increase of 10 cents per pound on June 17 in ceiling prices for butter, the index number of wholesale prices of 27 major fats and oils rose in June to 166 percent of the 1935-39 average, 8 points above May, 18 points above June 1945, and the highest in 24 years of record. (Table 1, inside front cover). The index number of wholesale prices of 8 domestic fats and oils in June 1946, was 160 percent of the 1935-39 average, the highest since November 1920. The index number of wholesale prices of 7 domestic fats and oils (excluding butter in June, was 147 percent of the 1935-39 average, the same as a month earlier and only one point above a year earlier. Substantial price advances occurred in early July, following removal of price ceilings July 1.

Prices received by farmers for flaxseed in mid-June averaged $3.10 per bushel, 21 cents more than a month earlier (table 18). This increase reflected most of the 25-cent advance in ceiling prices effective May 17. In early July the price of No. 1 flaxseed at Minneapolis rose from $3.35 per bushel to $3.75 per bushel. Mid-June prices to farmers for cottonseed, averaging $51.50 per ton, were up $1.90 per ton from mid-May, chiefly as a result of a rise in the mill value of cottonseed accompanying the $14-per-ton advance in the cottonseed meal price ceiling in mid-May.

GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Lard Set-Aside Suspended July 1 With Lapse of Price Control

With the termination of Government price controls on July 1, Government "set-asides" for lard and rendered pork fat, required by WFO 75.3, were suspended. Packers remain subject, however, to the production-reporting provisions of the order. Market prices for lard rose materially above ceiling levels following suspension of price controls beginning July 1, making ineffectual the CCC offer to buy lard at prices at or below the ceilings in effect June 30.

Shortening and Oil Quotas Changed

Manufacturers' quotas of oils and fats in July-September for making civilian shortening, cooking oil, and salad oil were reduced by Amendment 26 to WFO 42 to 82 percent of base-period use (average of corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941) compared with 88 percent allowed in April-June. However, emergency quotas of 6 percent of base-period use were established for July-September, to be used for shortening and oils for shipment into 25 Western and Southern States, where the scarcity of fats and oils was expected to be disproportionately severe. It is estimated that about 30 million pounds of shortening and oils will be made available by the emergency quotas.

No change was made in July-September quotas for use of fats in manufacture of margarine. Since June 1945 these quotas have been 95 percent of use in the corresponding quarter of 1944.

Amendment 26 also requires packers of lard and rendered pork fat to offer the same sizes of packages, and to pack the same percentage of the total output in each size of package, as in the corresponding quarter of 1944. A similar requirement is made for margarine, shortening, and oils, except that 1945 is used as the base year. The purpose of restrictions on packaging, in effect since January 1, is to discourage diversion of food fats to large-scale users. Meat-and-fat rationing formerly apportioned the available supply of food fats between large-scale users (mainly bakers, restaurants, and hotels) and household users.

Soap Quotas To Include Shipments to Territories

Manufacturers' quotas of fats and oils for soap manufacture now apply to soap for shipment to U. S. territories as well as soap for sale to civilians in continental United States, under Amendment 10 to WFO 42-b, effective July 1. Prior to this amendment, there was no restriction to the quantity of fats used in soap for shipment to territories, and these shipments were exceeding normal requirements. The quotas remain at 78 percent of base-period use (average use in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941) for package and bar soap, and 84 percent of the base for bulk package soap.

Private Importation of Copra and Coconut Oil Resumed

In recent years, the Commodity Credit Corporation has been the exclusive importer of copra and coconut oil. With active hostilities over and with supplies of Philippine copra becoming more abundant, CCC withdrew from the copra trade July 1. WFO 63 requires private importers to obtain licenses for all quantities to be imported, and, under WFO 43, coconut oil continues to be allocated to end users.

Exports of Philippine copra have risen steadily since the beginning of 1946. Total exports to all destinations in long tons were as follows: January, 8,342; February, 11,788; March, 13,342; April, 24,189; May, 28,053; June, 48,815. The June shipments included copra accumulated by the Copra Export Management Company in earlier months. The Copra Export Management Company was disbanded June 30. Except the following shipments to Europe--April, 4,903; May 6,999; June 3,981--all of these quantities were destined for the United States, where the equivalent of 29000 long tons of copra was made available to UNRRA in the form of oil.

Suspension of Additional Tax on Non-Philippine Coconut Oil Continued

Special legislation in effect from September 17, 1942 to June 30, 1946 [1] suspended the tax of 2 cents per pound on the first domestic processing of coconut oil of foreign, non-Philippine origin. (This tax is in addition to a basic tax of 3 cents per pound applicable to all coconut oil regardless of origin.) The additional 2-cent processing tax was suspended for a further indefinite period as a result of a Presidential proclamation issued on June 27. The Philippine Trade Act, recently enacted, provided for suspension of the additional tax when the President, after consultation with the Philippine Government, finds that adequate supplies of Philippine copra or coconut oil for the United States are not available. The President on June 27 proclaimed this to be the case.

(Correction- The date established by the Philippine Trade Act for termination of the 2-cent additional tax on non-Philippine foreign coconut oil is July 4, 1974, not July 4, 1947, as stated on page 10 of The Fats and Oils Situation for May-June 1946.)

Government to Buy Brazilian Babassu Kernels

Renegotiation of an exclusive buying agreement between the United States and Brazil for babassu kernels recently resulted in an increase in the price of these kernels in Brazil, effective June 27, from $126.50 per metric ton (2,204.6 pounds) to $143.00 per metric ton, f.o.b. Maranhao. Purchase prices for oil also were increased. Commodity Credit Corporation or its designees will buy the entire exportable surplus of babassu kernels in Brazil through July 24, 1947 (not less than 50 percent of the total production) either in the form of kernels or as oil.

Trading in Protein Meal Limited; Inventory and Use Restrictions on Soybeans Extended

Amendment 8 to War Food Order 9, effective June 10, prohibits any person from receiving or directing the delivery of a larger quantity of protein meal in any month than the quantity received in the corresponding month of 1945. Amendment 8 also limits uses and inventories of soybeans produced in 1946. These restrictions are the same as those provided for 1945-crop soybeans in Amendment 4 to WFO 9, effective last January (described in The Fats and Oils Situation for January-February 1946, page 10).

Peanut Loan and Purchase Program Outlined

As announced last December, prices to farmers for peanuts produced in 1946 will be supported so as to average 90 percent of the parity price on July 15. The parity price for peanuts on June 15 was 8.98 cents per pound. Detailed price schedules are expected to be announced after July 29 when the July 15 parity price has been published. Purchase and loan values will be specified by type, sound mature kernel content, and quality, based on historical price differentials. If necessary, purchases will be made until July 30, 1947, and loans will be available until January 31, 1947. Purchases will be made only to maintain prices or to provide markets and will be through peanut grower cooperatives.

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[1] Public Law 711, 77th Congress (Sept. 17, 1942), and Public Law 390, 78th Congress (June 30, 1944).

Private banks will be offered Lending Agency Agreements in which CCC will agree to take over, if requested, loans made at support prices to peanut shellers and dealers on peanuts purchased from farmers at support prices. This arrangement is in addition to plans for loans to be made to producers through peanut grower cooperatives.

Ceiling Price Actions Prior to July 1

Butter.- Ceiling prices for butter were increased 10 cents per pound by Amendment 55 to Revised Maximum Price Regulation 289, effective June 17. This action was one of a series designed to increase returns to dairy farmers to offset increases in feed costs resulting from the May advances in ceiling prices for grain and oilseed meals. The new maximum wholesale price for 92-score butter, l.c.l., at Chicago, was 56.50 cents per pound.

Amendment 55 also provided for a seasonal increase in ceiling prices for butter from August through January. Sellers were to add the following amounts per pound to their basic ceilings: August, 0.375; September, 0.75; October, 1.125; November, 1.25; December, 1.375; January, 1.50. From February to July 1947, no adjustment.

Edible tallow.- The maximum price for sales of edible tallow to Government agencies was increased 3 cents per pound on May 29 by Amendment 61 to MPR 53, to 12.875 cents per pound, f.o.b. producer's plant. For tallow sold in nonreturnable tierces packed for export, an additional 1 cent per pound was allowed. This action was taken to encourage production of tallows in edible form and to aid the Department of Agriculture to procure tallow for relief abroad.

Philippine Copra and Coconut Oil; Babassu Kernels and Oil.- In anticipation of the return of the trade in Philippine copra and coconut oil to private importers, price ceilings were established for these items by Amendment 62 to MPR 53, effective June 11. Maximum prices for Philippine copra, basis 6 percent free fatty acid, were placed at $109.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast ports, and $114.75 per short ton, c.i.f. Atlantic or Gulf Coast ports. The ceilings for crude Philipine coconut oil, basis 6 percent free fatty acid, were set at 8.00 cents per pound, c.i.f. Pacific Coast, and 8.35 cents per pound, c.i.f. Atlantic and Gulf Coast -- the same as ceilings already in effect for Manila type crude coconut oil.

Amendment 62 also raised maximum prices for babassu oil 0.9 cent per pound to 12.0 cents per pound, tank cars, New York, to help offset the increase in the price of babassu kernels in Brazil. Ceiling prices for babassu meal were increased $10 per ton May 13.

Castor beans.- Maximum prices for castor beans, c.i.f. first port of arrival, Pacific Coast, were increased to $120.18 per long ton by Amendment 60 to Maximum Price Regulation 53, effective June 11. Ceiling prices for castor beans arriving at Atlantic or Gulf points were maintained at $118.00 per long ton. This differential of $2.18 for delivery at Pacific Coast ports was allowed to compensate for higher freight rates from Brazilian ports to the United States Pacific Coast than to the Atlantic or Gulf Coast. Castor oil price ceilings for the Pacific Coast were already somewhat higher than those for Atlantic or Gulf Coast points.

Refuse palm oil.- Amendment 64 to MPR 53, effective June 29, established a maximum price of $90.00 per ton (2,000 pounds) f.o.b. seller's mill for refuse palm oil with a saponification value of 175 and a moisture content of 2 percent. Formerly, each factory having refuse palm oil for sale calculated its own ceiling, based on prices on October 1, 1941 or 111 percent of prices of November 26, 1941. Refuse palm oil is palm oil that has been used in making hot dip, terne plate, or cold rold and pressed steel. Fatty acids in refuse palm oil can be recovered and used in soap making.

Soybean and olive oils.- Amendment 63 to MPR 53, effective July 8, provided that exporters of soybean oil must charge the full domestic price for the oil, including the export payment of 4 cents per pound to the Government, but need not include an export premium as specified in section 4 (a) of the Maximum Export Price Regulation.

CONSUMPTION OF FOOD FATS LOW IN 1945 AND 1946

Total Civilian Supply of Food Fats Low in 1945 and 1946

Total civilian supplies of food fats declined in 1945 to 40.1 pounds per person, fat content basis, compared with 42.4 pounds a year earlier and an annual average of 44.7 pounds in 1935-39 (table 7). The greatest reduction from prewar was in butter. Mainly as a result of diminished output, civilian consumption of butter in 1945 was only 9.6 pounds per capita, fat content, about 4 pounds less than prewar (table 8). Civilian supplies of lard were over a pound larger per person than in the prewar period, when lard production was curtailed, chiefly by drought. Civilian consumption of shortening, however, was about a pound and a half less per person than prewar. The supply of cooking and salad oils for civilians in 1945 was slightly less, per person, than the 1935-39 average.

The supply of butter for civilians has been further diminished this year by a continuing decline in butter production, more than offsetting reduced military procurement. Output of creamery butter in January-May this year amounted to 417 million pounds, or 167 million pounds smaller than a year earlier. Preliminary reports indicated that output in June was about 30 percent below a year earlier. On a per-person basis, quotas for use of fats and oils in the manufacture of civilian margarine are somewhat smaller than in 1945. Civilian consumption of lard, shortening, cooking oils, and salad oils combined may be about the same, per person, as in 1945.

Production, Exports, and Consumption of Lard Reduced in 1945; Production Up Moderately in 1946

Production of lard and rendered pork fat in 1945, totaling 2,132 million pounds, was nearly 1.1 billion pounds less than the record output of a year earlier, and was the smallest since 1939 (table 9). The sharp reduction from a year earlier was due principally to a decline of 29 percent in the 1944 pig crop, but partly also to a low yield of lard per hog in the first few months of 1945, when a large quantity of fat-backs was procured by the Government for lend-lease export.

Exports of lard in 1945 totaled 630 million pounds, including shipments to territories and estimated military procurement for civilian relief abroad. This was nearly 300 million pounds less than in 1944 but was larger than in any prewar year since 1930. Over 300 million pounds of the lard exported in 1945 came from Government stocks accumulated during the first half of 1944. In addition more than 500 million pounds of the 1945 output of lard went into "non civilian uses. Over 200 million pounds were taken by the armed forces (including quantities for civilian relief abroad), and nearly 300 million pounds were exported either through commercial trade channels or by the Government under lend-lease arrangements. The principal export destinations of United States lard in 1945 were the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

Lard "set-asides", suspended since August 1, 1943, were reinstituted January 21, 1945. Federally inspected packers were required to reserve lard for purchase by Government agencies at the following rates: January 21 to March 31, 7.5 pounds per 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered; April 1 to July 28, 5.5 pounds; July 29 to November 3, 4.0 pounds; November 4 to February 9, 1946, 3.5 pounds. After March 31, 1945, slaughterers in 17 East and West Coas States were exempted from the order; these exemptions were extended to other States during the year. At the end of the year, the Corn Belt States and some adjoining States were the only ones affected by the order.

Use of lard and rendered pork fat in manufactured products in 1945, tota ing 112 million pounds, was less than half as large as a year earlier but much larger than prewar. Soapmakers used 82 million pounds of lard in 1945, mostly from inventories on hand at the beginning of the year. Purchase of lard for soap has been prohibited since early November 1944, except for some off-grade lard subsequently sold to soapmakers.

Table 6.- Use of lard in manufactured products, average 1935-39, annual 1944 and 1945, and January-March 1946

Product	Average 1935-39	1944	1945	Jan.-Mar. 1946
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Shortening	3.6	38.7	23.1	6.7
Margarine	2.0	9.7	5.8	.6
Soap	1/	176.3	82.1	.6
Other nonfood products	.2	15.9	1.1	.9
Total 2/	5.8	240.6	112.1	8.8

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

2/ Does not include small quantities used in miscellaneous food products and reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Supplies of lard and rendered pork fat going into civilian consumption in 1945 (exclusive of quantities used in manufactured products) are estimated at 1,557 million pounds, 13 percent less than a year earlier. The civilian supply per person was 12.0 pounds, 1.8 pounds smaller than in 1944 and the least since 1938.

Production of lard in 1946 is expected to total about 2,300 million pounds, 8 percent more than in 1945. As a result of late marketings from the

1945 spring pig crop, hog slaughter in federally inspected plants in the first quarter of 1946 was 10 percent larger than a year earlier. Lard production was up 19 percent. Except for June, hog slaughter is continuing this spring and summer above the level of a year ago, reflecting the 12-percent increase in the 1945 fall pig crop. But yields of lard per hog slaughtered through June were less than a year earlier because of large Government purchases of fat-backs for European relief, which began in mid-March. Federally inspected output of lard in April and May was 6 percent larger than a year earlier. Hog slaughter is expected to be larger in October-December than a year earlier. The spring pig crop was about the same size this year as last, but 1946 spring pigs probably will be marketed early because corn prices are now too high for feeding corn to hogs to the relatively heavy weights at which hogs were marketed last fall and winter.

Despite the increase in lard production this year and sharp reductions in military procurement and use in manufactured products, the supply for civilians may be about the same, per person, as in 1945. Stocks at the beginning of the year were low (328 million pounds less than a year earlier); exports through early July were maintained at a relatively high level, and civilian population is about 8 percent larger this year than last.

The percentage of lard required to be set aside by packers for Government purchase was increased on February 10 to 5 pounds per 100 pounds live weight of hogs slaughtered. This rate was increased to 6 pounds per hundred on May 5. The number of States in which slaughterers were exempted from lard set-asides was reduced to 11 Southern States in February and to 7 Southeastern States in May. "Patman-Amendment" as well as federally inspected plants were required to reserve lard for Government purchase. With the suspension of price ceilings on July 1, the lard set-aside also was suspended.

Civilian Consumption of Shortening and Oils Well Sustained in 1945 and 1946

Total output of edible vegetable oils and beef fats increased substantially in 1945, rising to 3,188 million pounds from 2,904 million pounds in 1944 (table 12). 1/ The 1945 output was the largest for any year on record with the exception of 1943. Production of cottonseed oil increased about 140 million pounds above 1944, reflecting delayed crushings of the 1944 crop of cottonseed and early crushing of the 1945 crop. Soybean oil output also rose about 140 million pounds in 1945. Crushing of soybeans was continued at a relatively high rate in July-September by reducing inventories to 7.7 million bushels on October 1, about 6.6 million bushels less than a year earlier. With an increased mill capacity available in the main soybean area, crushings of soybeans in October-December 1945 totaled more than 37 million bushels, almost 5 million bushels over October-December 1944 and a record for that quarter.

Stocks of edible vegetable oils and beef fats were at a relatively low level in early 1945. Military procurement of shortening and edible oils was at the wartime peak in that period, and exports of margarine were large. However, during 1945 stocks of edible vegetable oils and beef fats increased nearly 150 million pounds to a total of 777 million pounds on December 31,

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1/ The oils and fats included are corn, cottonseed, edible olive, peanut, and soybean oils; and oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, and edible tallow.

partly as a result of restrictions during 1945 on use of oils and fats in civilian products.

Quotas for use of primary oils and fats in the manufacture of civilian shortening, cooking oils, and salad oils were reduced in April-June 1945 to 80 percent of base-period use, compared with 88 percent maintained throughout 1944 and the first 3 months of 1945, and were further reduced to 79 percent of base-period use in July-September 1945. (The base is average use in corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941). In October-December 1945, accompanying the sharp reduction in military procurement, quotas were raised to 92 percent of base-period use.

Imports and exports of the edible primary oils and fats other than butter and lard were relatively minor factors in the supply situation in 1945.

Disappearance of shortening and edible oils into civilian trade channels in 1945 totaled 2,079 million pounds compared with 2,057 million pounds a year earlier. On a per-person basis, this was equivalent to about 16 pounds in both years. Production and consumption of civilian shortening increased nearly 10 percent, reflecting the reduced civilian supply of lard (table 11). Civilian supplies of cooking and salad oils, however, were reduced to the lowest level, per person, since 1936.

Total use of primary and secondary fats and oils in the manufacture of shortening in 1945 totaled 1,456 million pounds compared with 1,388 million pounds in 1944 (table 13). About 6 percent of the total in both years consisted of vegetable-oil stearin. Soybean oil constituted about 50 percent of the primary fats and oils used in both 1944 and 1945, and cottonseed oil accounted for about 35 percent. Edible tallow, oleostearine, and lard comprised another 9 percent. Use of foreign vegetable oils, largely sunflower oil, increased in 1945 but amounted to only 1 percent of all primary fats and oils used. Other fats used in 1945 included peanut, oleo, fish, and corn oils.

Production of edible vegetable oils and beef fats will be smaller in 1946 than in 1945. With the small 1945 cottonseed crop crushed unusually rapidly, production of cottonseed oil in January-June 1946 was 405 million pounds, 232 million pounds smaller than last year. There also may be some reduction in soybean oil output in October-December 1946 as a result of the prospective decline in the 1946 crop. Corn oil production in the first 5 months of 1946 was 29 million pounds smaller than a year earlier, chiefly as a result of a scarcity of commercial supplies of corn and of a strike in a leading corn-producing plant. Wet-process millers have been limited since April 1, 1946 to a use of only 80 percent as much corn and grain sorghums each month as the monthly average quantity used in the first 6 months of 1945. Total output of edible vegetable oils and beef fats in 1946 may be about 10 percent less than in 1945 (table 17).

Despite reduced output, the civilian supply of shortening and oils, per person, may be about the same in 1946 as in 1945, as a result of curtailment in military procurement and increased stocks on hand at the beginning of the year. Quotas of oils and fats for use in civilian shortening and oils were continued at 92 percent of base-period use in January-March 1946 and reduced in April-June to 88 percent, the level that prevailed through 1944 and the first quarter of 1945.

Table 7.-Disappearance of fats and oils for domestic consumption as food, per person, 1931-45

Year	Butter excluding use in margarine: Actual weight	Butter excluding use in margarine: Fat content (80.5%)	Margarine: Actual weight	Margarine: Fat content (variable)	Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening, and non-food products	Shortening	Other edible oils and fats	Total, fat content
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
	Civilian and Military							
1931	18.0	14.5	1.8	1.5	13.5	9.3	4.8	43.6
1932	18.1	14.6	1.6	1.3	14.3	7.5	4.5	42.2
1933	17.8	14.3	1.9	1.6	13.9	7.5	5.2	42.5
1934	18.2	14.6	2.1	1.7	12.9	9.4	5.2	43.8
1935	17.1	13.8	3.0	2.4	9.5	12.0	5.4	43.1
1936	16.4	13.2	3.0	2.5	11.2	12.3	5.7	44.8
1937	16.3	13.2	3.1	2.5	10.5	12.3	6.3	44.7
1938	16.4	13.2	2.9	2.4	11.0	11.5	6.8	44.9
1939	17.3	13.9	2.3	1.8	12.6	10.6	7.2	46.2
1940	16.9	13.6	2.4	1.9	14.7	8.9	7.5	46.7
1941	16.3	13.1	2.7	2.2	14.1	10.5	8.3	48.2
1942	16.3	13.2	2.7	2.2	13.4	9.6	7.7	46.0
1943	12.9	10.4	3.7	3.0	14.2	10.0	6.6	44.2
1944	13.4	10.8	3.6	2.9	13.5	9.7	6.6	43.5
1945	11.9	9.6	3.8	3.1	12.2	10.2	6.0	41.0
	Civilian							
1941	15.9	12.8	2.7	2.2	14.1	10.4	8.2	47.7
1942	15.6	12.6	2.7	2.2	13.6	8.9	7.6	44.9
1943	11.7	9.4	3.9	3.1	14.6	9.8	6.4	43.4
1944	12.0	9.6	3.9	3.1	13.8	9.2	6.7	42.4
1945	10.9	8.8	4.0	3.3	12.0	10.0	6.0	40.1

Based on tables 8-12. Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 8 .-Butter: Supply and disposition, 1931-46

Year	Supply						Disposition					
	Production			Imports	Cold storage stocks Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U.S. territories	Domestic disappearance			
	Creamery	Farm	Total						Military procurement	Civilian	Military & civilian per person	Civilian per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	1,667	544	2,212	2	63	2,277	2	5		2,244	18.0	18.0
1932	1,694	581	2,276	1	27	2,303	2	5		2,275	18.1	18.1
1933	1,763	580	2,343	1	22	2,366	1	5		2,248	17.8	17.8
1934	1,695	559	2,253	1	111	2,366	1	5		2,312	18.2	18.2
1935	1,632	539	2,171	23	47	2,241	1	6		2,195	17.1	17.1
1936	1,629	502	2,131	10	40	2,181	1	5		2,114	16.4	16.4
1937	1,624	472	2,096	11	61	2,169	1	5		2,120	16.3	16.3
1938	1,786	454	2,240	2	43	2,285	2	6		2,148	16.4	16.4
1939	1,782	429	2,210	1	129	2,340	2	7		2,276	17.3	17.3
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	3	8		2,244	16.9	16.9
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	3	10	81	2,104	16.3	15.9
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	15	9	145	2,070	16.3	15.6
1943	1,674	341	2,015	3	25	2,043	100	7	263	1/1,515	12.9	11.7
1944	1,489	329	1,818	2	155	1,974	88	9	312	1/1,547	13.4	12.0
1945	1,369	337	1,706	4	61	1,771	33	9	249	1/1,418	11.9	10.9
1946					53							

Production, stocks, and military procurement from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; imports, exports and shipments from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except that shipments to territories include special programs of USDA. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Adjusted to allow for changes in cold-storage stocks held by the armed forces.

Table 9.--Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply and disposition, 1931-46

Year	Supply: Production 1/: Federally inspected	Supply: Production 1/: Other	Supply: Production 1/: Total	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks, January 1 2/	Supply: Total supply	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Shipments to U. S. territories 1/	Disposition: Domestic disappearance: Total	Domestic disappearance: Use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products	Direct use as lard: Military excluding relief 1/	Direct use as lard: Civilian	Direct use as lard: Military and civilian, per person	Direct use as lard: Civilian, per person
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1931	1,554	753	2,307	3/	51	2,358	578	23	1,706	19		1,687	13.5	13.5
1932	1,573	807	2,380	3/	51	2,431	552	24	1,814	15		1,799	14.3	14.3
1933	1,679	796	2,475	3/	41	2,516	584	28	1,772	13		1,759	13.9	13.9
1934	1,341	750	2,091	3/	133	2,224	435	23	1,648	10		1,637	12.9	12.9
1935	662	614	1,276	3/	118	1,394	97	18	1,226	6		1,221	9.5	9.5
1936	992	687	1,679	3/	53	1,732	112	25	1,449	7		1,442	11.2	11.2
1937	759	672	1,431	3/	146	1,577	137	26	1,361	3		1,358	10.5	10.5
1938	1,034	694	1,728	3/	54	1,782	205	29	1,440	4		1,436	11.0	11.0
1939	1,272	765	2,037	3/	107	2,144	277	34	1,671	9		1,662	12.6	12.6
1940	1,527	816	2,343	3/	162	2,505	201	31	1,979	23		1,956	14.7	14.7
1941	1,526	755	2,281	3/	294	2,575	393	31	1,953	60	21	1,872	14.1	14.1
1942	1,724	745	2,469	3/	199	2,668	652	33	1,883	71	12	1,800	13.4	13.6
1943	2,080	977	3,056	1	101	3,158	736	39	4/2,095	141	64	1,890	14.2	14.6
1944	2,367	837	3,203	3/	200	3,404	5/886	36	4/2,123	241	100	1,782	13.5	13.8
1945	1,311	821	2,132	3/	378	2,510	5/607	25	4/1,828	112	159	1,557	12.2	12.0
1946					92									

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Production and military procurement, from reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; shipments to territories include special programs of USDA, 1942-August 1945, in addition to shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ 1931-41, cold-storage stocks, reported by USDA; 1942-46, factory and warehouse stocks, reported by the Bureau of the Census. Cold-storage stocks and stocks reported by the Bureau of the Census were practically the same from 1938 to 1941. Prior to 1938 cold-storage stocks were larger.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Adjusted for USDA stocks in transit to warehouses and ships; these stocks are not included in factory and warehouse stocks. There was an increase of 88 million pounds during 1943; and decreases of 18 million pounds during 1944 and 42 million pounds during 1945.

5/ Includes estimated military procurement for relief, 27 million pounds in 1944 and 68 million pounds in 1945, from reports of USDA.

Table 10.-Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, 1931-45

Year	Production	Apparent change in stocks	Net supply	Disposition: Exports	Disposition: Shipments to U.S. territories	Disposition: American Red Cross procurement	Disposition: Military procurement	Domestic disappearance: Civilian	Domestic disappearance: Military and civilian per person	Domestic disappearance: Civilian per person
	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Mil. Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	229.9	- 1.9	231.8	1.8	1.4			228.6	1.8	1.8
1932	203.2	- .1	203.3	1.6	1.3			200.4	1.6	1.6
1933	245.5	1.1	244.4	1.5	1.2			241.6	1.9	1.9
1934	264.4	- .4	264.8	1.6	1.3			261.9	2.1	2.1
1935	381.6	.3	381.3	1.4	1.4			378.5	3.0	3.0
1936	393.3	1.1	392.2	1.2	1.2			389.8	3.0	3.0
1937	397.4	- .3	397.6	.3	.4			396.9	3.1	3.1
1938	385.2	- .1	385.3	.2	.5			384.6	2.9	2.9
1939	300.9	- .6	301.5	.3	.5			300.7	2.3	2.3
1940	320.4	.6	319.8	1.2	.5			318.1	2.4	2.4
1941	367.6	.2	367.4	3.5	.8			363.1	2.7	2.7
1942	425.7	30.2	395.6	28.5	4.1			363.0	2.7	2.7
1943	614.1	.8	613.4	97.7	3.4	8.0	2.3	502.0	3.7	3.9
1944	588.2	- 5.2	593.4	79.0	.5	13.0	2.8	498.0	3.6	3.9
1945	613.3	- 6.3	619.6	76.2	3.0	3.9	14.4	1/ 522.0	3.8	4.0

Compiled as follows:

Production, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Apparent change in stocks, residual balancing item.

Exports --

1931-40, tax-free withdrawals for export, Bureau of Internal Revenue.

1941-45, Bureau of the Census.

Shipments include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in addition to commercial shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

American Red Cross procurement for prisoner of war packages, USDA.

Military, USDA.

Civilian disappearance, tax-paid withdrawals for use in the United States and territories, plus tax-free withdrawals for use in Government institutions, minus commercial shipments to territories.

Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Revised from estimate of 524 million pounds published in table 6, The Fats and Oils Situation for March - April 1946. The revision is based on complete data now available for shipments to U. S. territories.

Table 11.- Shortening: Supply and disposition, 1931-46

Year	Supply				Disposition						
							Domestic disappearance				
	Production	Imports	Stocks Jan. 1	Total supply	Exports	Shipments to U. S. territories 1/	American Red Cross procurement 2/	Military procurement 2/	Civilian	Military and civilian per person	Civilian per person
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	1,172	3/	27	1,198	6	5			1,163	9.3	9.3
1932	945	3/	25	970	3	5			936	7.5	7.5
1933	953	3/	26	979	3	5			944	7.5	7.5
1934	1,204	3/	27	1,232	2	5			1,197	9.4	9.4
1935	1,547	8	28	1,582	1	8			1,533	12.0	12.0
1936	1,587	6	40	1,633	2	6			1,580	12.3	12.3
1937	1,595	2	45	1,642	2	5			1,589	12.3	12.3
1938	1,514	2	46	1,562	2	5			1,499	11.5	11.5
1939	1,404	1	56	1,460	3	5			1,396	10.6	10.6
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	4	5			1,185	8.9	8.9
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	4	6		25	1,376	10.5	10.4
1942	1,300	3/	53	1,354	3	8		128	1,172	9.6	8.9
1943	1,438	3/	43	1,480	51	8	1	104	1,270	10.0	9.8
1944	1,364	3/	46	1,410	12	6	6	155	1,188	9.7	9.2
1945	1,449	1	43	1,492	13	8	6	129	1,303	10.2	10.0
1946			33								

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Shipments to territories include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in addition to commercial shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ U. S. Department of Agriculture. Shortening procured by the Red Cross was used to make doughnuts for the men in the armed forces.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 12.-Estimated direct food use of "other edible fats and oils," 1931-46

Year	Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn and edible olive oils; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine and edible tallow: Production	Imports	Exports & shipments to U. S. territories 1/	Factory & warehouse stocks Jan. 1	Domestic disappearance: Nonfood uses includ. foots & loss	Domestic disappearance: Use in shortening and margarine	Domestic disappearance: Direct use as edible fat or oil	Other fats and oils: Use as edible except in shortening and 2/ margarine	Domestic food use of "other edible fats and oils": Total: sum of (7) and (8)	Military 3/	Civilian	Military and civilian per person	Civilian per person
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1931	1,804	92	111	657	149	1,068	504	96	599		599	4.8	4.8
1932	1,902	77	125	723	173	921	490	77	567		567	4.5	4.5
1933	1,765	86	98	991	170	942	557	99	657		657	5.2	5.2
1934	1,620	83	60	1,076	157	1,242	579	87	666		666	5.2	5.2
1935	1,630	379	27	741	169	1,409	471	214	686		686	5.4	5.4
1936	1,925	294	26	674	163	1,401	584	147	732		732	5.7	5.7
1937	2,202	378	28	718	188	1,626	642	175	818		818	6.3	6.3
1938	2,453	196	26	814	218	1,551	729	160	890		890	6.8	6.8
1939	2,291	116	45	939	173	1,428	767	179	946		946	7.2	7.2
1940	2,240	71	44	933	195	1,335	812	185	997		997	7.5	7.5
1941	2,574	47	52	858	258	1,496	928	182	1,110	18	1,092	8.3	8.2
1942	2,756	32	69	745	256	1,505	999	46	1,045	40	1,005	7.7	7.6
1943	3,206	25	159	705	300	1,861	890	15	905	71	834	6.6	6.4
1944	2,904	31	85	727	284	1,784	879	41	921	52	869	6.6	6.7
1945	3,188	44	4/ 74	630	326	1,896	789	50	839	63	776	6.0	6.0
1946				777									

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Totals and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Shipments to territories include special programs of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1942 - August 1945, in addition to shipments reported by the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Chiefly coconut, babassu, palm-kernel, palm, sesame, and sunflower oils.

3/ U. S. Department of Agriculture.

4/ Includes 14 million pounds, military procurement for relief, from reports of USDA.

Table 13.- Shortening: Fats and oils used in manufacture, United States, 1941-45

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945 1/
	Quantity				
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Primary fats and oils					
Cottonseed oil	888,733	693,564	572,208	489,880	486,791
Soybean oil	215,967	335,555	568,405	620,257	683,011
Peanut oil	81,905	37,817	50,886	61,249	51,016
Corn oil	62	4,093	6,356	6,393	2,446
Linseed oil	---	---	7,084	300	---
Total domestic vegetable	1,186,667	1,071,029	1,204,939	1,177,079	1,223,264
Palm oil	86,486	29,303	852	---	---
Coconut oil	22,069	4,961	3	69	231
Sesame oil	226	2	4	3	30
Babassu oil	---	50	1	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	4	35	---	---	---
Other oils 2/	93	25,356	4,897	5,559	19,021
Total foreign vegetable	108,878	59,707	5,757	5,631	19,282
Tallow, edible	41,227	55,777	78,552	59,752	78,835
Oleostearine	23,103	30,701	29,726	22,393	24,349
Lard and rendered pork fat	50,787	61,632	36,407	38,729	23,142
Oleo oil	1,282	663	2,660	2,691	2,728
Total animal	116,399	148,773	147,345	123,565	129,054
Fish oils	6,165	5,750	12,584	2,764	3,433
Total primary fats and oils	1,418,109	1,285,259	1,370,625	1,309,039	1,375,033
Vegetable oil stearine	N.A.	N.A.	87,998	78,476	80,792
Total primary and secondary fats and oils			1,458,623	1,387,515	1,455,825
	Percentage of total primary fats and oils				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cottonseed oil	62.7	54.0	41.7	37.4	35.4
Soybean oil	15.2	26.1	41.5	47.4	49.7
Peanut oil	5.8	2.9	3.7	4.7	3.7
Other domestic oils	3/	.3	1.0	.4	.2
Total domestic oils	83.7	83.3	87.9	89.9	89.0
Palm oil	6.1	2.3	.1	---	---
Coconut oil	1.6	.4	3/	3/	3/
Other foreign vegetables	3/	2.0	.3	.4	1.4
Total foreign vegetables	7.7	4.7	.4	.4	1.4
Tallow, edible	2.9	4.3	5.7	4.6	5.7
Oleostearine	1.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.8
Lard	3.6	4.8	2.7	3.0	1.7
Fish oils	.4	.4	.9	.2	.2
Other animal and marine oils	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
Total animal and marine oils	8.6	12.0	11.7	9.7	9.6
Total primary fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Compiled from Bureau of the Census, Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ A small percentage may be of domestic origin. In 1942 and 1945, "other oils" consisted mostly of sunflower oil.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 14.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials in terms of oil, and fat-and-oil products, 1937-46

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	Average 1937-41	1945	Jan.-Apr.		Average 1937-41	1945	Jan.-Apr.	
			1945	1946 2/			1945	1946 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	3.8	3.7	3/	3/	9.5	4/41.4	4/11.6	4/15.2
Lard	3/	.2	.2	3/	272.7	563.8	310.6	184.8
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	3.8	.2	3/	3/
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	2.9	3/	---	---
Stearine, animal, edible	1.0	.2	---	---	.3	3/	3/	3/
Tallow, edible	2.9	1.7	.6	---	.2	3/	3/	3/
Total, edible animal fats	7.7	5.8	.8	3/	289.4	605.4	322.2	200.0
Corn oil	14.2	3/	---	---	.3	.2	.1	.2
Cottonseed oil	72.1	33.5	10.9	---	11.0	11.1	.1	.9
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	3/	3/	---	---	1.0	1.0	1.1
Olive oil, edible	48.5	9.0	4.1	.2	---	.1	3/	3/
Peanut oil	16.1	---	---	3/	2.4	.4	3/	.1
Peanuts, shelled (39 percent)	---	19.6	9.5	3/	---	---	---	---
Sesame oil	9.9	---	---	3/	---	---	---	---
Sesame seed (47 percent)	4.8	.3	3/	1.6	---	---	---	---
Soybean oil	7.0	3/	---	---	10.5	40.5	13.2	20.4
Soybeans (15 percent)	---	---	---	---	30.9	62.2	4.6	7.2
Sunflower oil	.8	85.5	41.5	.4	5/	44.1	13.5	5.9
Teaseed oil	10.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vegetable oils; shipments to U.S. territories	---	---	---	---	8.5	7.8	2.6	2.5
Total, edible vegetable oils	183.4	147.9	66.0	2.2	63.6	167.4	35.1	38.3
Soap fats and oils								
Fish oils	2.6	13.3	3.5	2.5	2.7	16.9	1.2	2.9
Greases	---	3/	3/	---	4.5	6.8	3.0	1.2
Marine mammal oils	25.4	2.1	.1	.3	2.9	13.4	3.5	.2
Olive oil "foots"	20.2	---	---	---	---	.3	3/	3/
Olive oil, inedible	5.5	.1	3/	3/	---	3/	3/	3/
Palm oil	301.2	66.1	34.8	12.8	17.3	17.7	8.9	5.8
Tallow, inedible	7.7	32.0	22.7	.1	1.5	6.2	2.3	1.8
Total, slow-lathering oils	362.6	113.6	61.1	15.7	28.9	61.3	18.9	11.9
Babassu oil	.4	3.8	.6	1.3	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	48.9	46.3	10.0	19.5	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	362.8	34.0	12.0	.9	33.4	.1	3/	.2
Copra (63 percent)	335.9	149.1	78.6	78.0	27.8	---	---	---
Murumuru kernels (36 percent) 6/	1.2	.4	.1	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-kernel oil	28.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Palm-nut kernels (45 percent)	14.8	37.3	21.8	3/	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	2.4	5.9	.2	---	---	---	---	---
Total lauric-acid oils	795.2	276.8	123.3	99.7	61.2	.1	3/	.2
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (34 percent)	351.7	72.3	38.8	11.7	---	.2	3/	.3
Linseed oil	.1	79.0	3.5	27.7	3.3	31.9	3.6	17.0
Oiticica oil	16.0	21.6	6.1	4.3	---	---	---	---
Perilla oil	28.9	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---
Perilla seed (37 percent)	.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	100.4	.3	---	2.9	5.0	1.7	.1	.2
Total, drying oils	497.6	173.2	48.4	46.6	8.3	33.8	3.7	17.5
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	2.7	.3	.1	.6	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	.5	1.7	.8	3.0	1.0	1.3	.7	.9
Castor beans (45 percent)	95.0	137.0	55.7	49.6	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils	46.7	22.3	5.6	6.6	---	3.7	1.2	2.9
Japan wax (tallow)	3.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Neat's-foot oil	---	.7	.1	.1	.6	.2	3/	.2
Rapeseed oil	10.3	17.7	7.2	---	---	.7	.3	1.5
Vegetable tallow	2.7	.3	3/	.5	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.0	1.3	---	.7	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats	---	1.3	.4	.1	13.2	2.7	2.0	.2
Total, other industrial	165.9	182.6	69.9	61.2	14.8	8.6	4.2	5.7
Manufactured products (fat content)								
Margarine 7/	1.9	---	---	3/	1.3	64.5	20.4	8.6
Shortening	1.4	3/	3/	3/	8.0	20.6	9.7	5.4
Soap	2.8	1.6	.1	1.2	30.8	68.1	10.8	27.6
Total, manufactured products	6.1	1.6	.1	1.2	40.1	153.2	40.9	41.6
Grand total 8/	2,018.7	901.6	369.5	228.8	506.3	1,029.7	426.5	315.2

Compiled from Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, records of the Bureau of the Census, and reports of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The following items are not included above: Procurement by the Army for civilian relief and by the American Red Cross, January-December 1945, 68 million pounds of lard, 14 million pounds of edible oils, 6 million pounds of shortening, 3 million pounds of margarine (fat content), and 8 million pounds of soap (fat content); January-April 1945, 51 million pounds of lard, 3 million pounds of shortening, 3 million pounds of margarine (fat content), and 6 million pounds of soap (fat content); January-April 1946, 8 million pounds of lard (preliminary).

1/ Includes shipments to U. S. territories of butter, lard, and manufactured products; reexports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots, and copra; and reexports in 1945 and 1946 of certain quantities of whale oil, linseed oil, and sunflower oil reported in imports for consumption. Shipments include special programs of USDA in 1945. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 4/ Includes actual weight of butter oil and spreads (Army). These were not reported separately prior to 1945. 5/ Not reported separately. 6/ 1937-41, 35 percent. 7/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. 8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15 .- Fats and oils: Factory production from domestic and imported materials, January-May 1945 and 1946; and factory and warehouse stocks on specified dates, 1945 and 1946

Items grouped by major use	Production				Stocks (crude basis)				
	1945		1946		1945		1946		
	May	January-May	May	January-May	April 30	May 31	March 31	April 30	May 31
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Food fats and oils									
Butter 1/	160.4	584.1	2/113.7	2/417.2	45.1	70.4	14.9	14.1	2/26.3
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	108.5	552.1	109.6	631.3	132.4	117.0	89.5	81.9	52.1
Oleo oil, edible animal stearine and edible tallow	19.1	97.5	9.3	55.7	21.0	20.2	9.6	7.1	6.1
Total edible animal fats	288.0	1,233.7	232.6	1,104.2	198.5	207.6	114.0	103.1	84.5
Corn oil 4/	19.3	99.6	14.7	70.2	21.8	21.5	18.4	18.6	17.2
Cottonseed oil 4/	72.5	592.9	32.6	388.0	484.3	429.7	526.8	487.6	423.9
Olive oil, edible	5/	4.3	---	2.0	1.7	1.4	.9	.9	.8
Peanut oil 4/	13.2	55.3	8.0	45.1	47.0	51.0	43.7	44.1	41.3
Sesame oil	---	---	---	---	2.0	2.0	.4	.4	.2
Soybean oil 4/	133.5	604.2	124.6	663.9	164.0	184.5	267.7	275.0	267.2
Total edible vegetable oils	238.5	1,356.3	179.9	1,169.2	720.8	690.1	857.9	826.6	750.6
Soap fats and oils									
Tallow, inedible	75.3	403.6	75.5	426.4	147.8	127.1	167.3	163.5	147.4
Grease, excluding wool grease	45.3	227.4	45.8	237.8	82.5	70.6	87.3	90.2	88.8
Palm oil 4/	---	---	---	---	64.8	62.6	28.0	24.9	23.3
Fish oil	.9	9.5	1.6	6.2	78.2	64.1	50.0	38.7	35.1
Marine mammal oil	---	---	---	---	37.3	34.9	15.0	13.7	11.9
Olive oil, inedible and foots	5/	5/	5/	5/	2.1	2.1	.9	.7	.7
Total slow-lathering oils	121.5	640.5	122.9	670.4	412.7	361.4	348.5	331.7	307.2
Babassu oil 4/	5/	5/	5/	5/	3.5	4.7	7.4	6.8	9.2
Coconut oil 4/	16.0	78.8	22.4	87.3	114.4	121.1	122.0	122.4	114.3
Palm-kernel oil 4/	4.5	22.2	---	---	6/18.5	6/24.2	18.8	12.6	12.3
Total lauric-acid oils	20.5	101.0	22.4	87.3	136.4	150.0	148.2	141.8	135.8
Drying oils									
Castor oil, dehydrated 7/	5.4	30.5	2.6	17.1	12.0	12.2	9.0	9.1	8.3
Linseed oil	30.9	187.2	41.4	225.9	209.6	188.0	138.7	132.3	117.6
Citicica oil	---	---	---	---	7.2	7.7	5.0	7.4	5.8
Perilla oil	---	---	---	---	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1
Tung oil	1.7	7.6	.7	5.6	19.6	18.1	8.4	8.9	9.5
Total drying oils	38.0	225.3	44.7	248.6	248.6	226.2	161.2	157.8	141.3
Other industrial									
Neat's-foot oil	.2	1.1	.1	.9	2.1	2.3	1.1	.9	.9
Wool grease	1.5	7.6	1.9	8.4	3.1	3.2	5.7	6.0	6.4
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.7	2.5	.6	2.0	13.5	13.0	8.7	8.4	8.4
Castor oil, No. 1 and No.3 8/	9.0	40.2	2.9	32.9	17.6	16.8	15.1	13.6	11.3
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	17.2	17.3	10.5	9.7	8.5
Other vegetable oils	5.1	17.7	6.9	28.9	54.0	41.3	13.6	11.7	10.5
Total	16.5	69.1	12.4	73.1	107.5	93.9	54.7	50.3	46.0
Grand total 9/	723.0	3,626.0	514.6	3,352.9	1,824.7	1,729.1	1,684.5	1,611.5	1,465.4

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported positions.

1/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, U. S. Department of Agriculture.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Federally inspected production, USDA.
4/ Stocks, crude oil plus refined oil converted to crude basis by dividing by the following factors: Babassu, corn, cottonseed, palm, and palm-kernel oils, 0.93; coconut, peanut, and soybean oils, 0.94.
5/ Included in "other vegetable oils".
6/ Crude only.
7/ Converted to crude basis by dividing by 0.88.
8/ Estimated quantity used in manufacture of dehydrated castor oil excluded from production.
9/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawals for consumption and export, and materials used in manufacture, United States, January-May, 1945 and 1946

Item	1945		1946 1/		Jan. - May	
	April	May	April	May	1945	1946 1/
	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.	1000 lb.
Production:						
Colored	9,283	11,340	2,093	2,149	35,633	12,120
Uncolored	46,368	42,985	41,403	38,820	240,371	212,623
Total 2/	55,650	54,325	43,495	40,969	276,002	224,743
Withdrawals:						
Tax-paid for consumption in the United States and territories	46,953	41,658	41,837	41,930	249,549	220,061
Tax-free for U. S. Government	7,383	9,695	78	74	23,247	954
Tax-free for export	92	1,936	563	457	2,858	2,987
Total	54,428	53,289	42,478	42,461	275,654	224,002
Materials used:						
Oleo oil	1,068	1,046	171	157	4,793	1,[illegible]
Oleostearine	239	213	155	140	999	849
Lard, neutral	590	581	157	174	3,560	920
Oleo stock	43	149	17	18	548	113
Tallow	---	---	3	3	---	13
Total, animal	1,940	1,939	503	492	9,900	2,927
Cottonseed oil	25,824	23,005	16,542	16,144	124,094	88,004
Soybean oil	16,006	17,979	17,074	16,158	81,549	82,045
Peanut oil	495	327	952	880	4,015	7,357
Corn oil	776	813	552	486	4,216	3,315
Linseed oil	----	----	----	----	----	---
Cottonseed stearine	----	----	----	----	----	---
Cottonseed flakes	----	6	3	1	6	7
Soybean stearine	2	1	----	----	15	1
Soya stearine flakes	----	----	----	----	----	---
Soya flakes	12	4	----	----	29	---
Total, domestic vegetable	43,115	42,135	35,123	33,669	213,924	180,[illegible]
Sunflower oil	----	----	----	----	6	----
Total, foreign vegetable	----	----	----	----	6	----
Total fats and oils	45,055	44,124	35,626	34,161	223,830	183,655
Milk	9,483	9,403	7,273	7,034	47,958	38,010
Salt	1,729	1,730	1,348	1,299	8,569	6,972
Derivative of glycerin	85	89	76	68	463	443
Lecithin	59	55	52	53	306	268
Monestearine	47	43	35	33	230	168
Soda (benxoate of)	37	36	29	30	175	151
Vitamin contentrate	13	12	8	8	54	42
Color	6	8	2	1	59	10
Estearine	10	8	8	8	43	47
Miscellaneous	5	1	2	1	10	7
Total, other materials	11,479	11,385	8,333	8,535	57,867	46,118
Total, all materials	56,534	55,509	44,459	42,696	281,697	299,774

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total of unrounded numbers.

Table 17.- Supply and disposition of fats and oils, by calendar years, 1937-46, and production of fats and oils from domestic materials, year beginning October, 1937-46

Supply and disposition, calendar year

Item	Average: 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946 (forecast)
	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.
PRODUCTION FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS						
Food fats and oils						
Butter: Creamery	1.780	1.764	1.674	1.489	1.369	
Farm	.431	.366	.341	.329	.337	
Total (actual weight)	2.211	2.130	2.015	1.818	1.706	1.450
Lard and rendered pork fat:						
Federally inspected	1.224	1.724	2.080	2.367	1.311	
Other	.740	.745	.977	.836	.821	
Total	1.964	2.469	3.056	3.203	2.132	2.300
Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil	.213	.277	.259	.198	.202	.160
Total edible animal fats	4.388	4.876	5.330	5.219	4.040	3.910
Corn oil	.155	.248	.239	.211	.205	
Cottonseed oil	1.472	1.386	1.313	1.132	1.273	
Olive oil, edible	.006	.007	.010	.006	.004	
Peanut oil	.087	.077	.153	1/ .108	1/ .095	
Soybean oil	.419	.762	1.234	1.246	1.388	
Total edible vegetable oils	2.139	2.480	2.949	2.703	2.965	2.670
Soap fats and oils						
Inedible tallow and greases	1.167	1.742	1.650	1.943	1.751	1.800
Fish and marine mammal oils	.243	.158	.175	.214	.180	.180
Total soap fats and oils	1.410	1.900	1.825	2.157	1.931	1.980
Drying oils						
Linseed oil 2/	.277	.699	.715	.732	.454	
Tung oil	.002	.002	.005	.003	.009	
Total drying oils	.279	.701	.720	.735	.463	.550
Other industrial	.013	.026	.025	.025	.033	.030
Grand total	8.230	9.983	10.848	10.839	9.432	9.140
STOCKS, January 1 (crude basis)	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7
IMPORTS of oil and factory production of oil from imported materials 3/	2.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	
TOTAL SUPPLY	12.4	13.3	13.8	14.0	12.5	
EXPORTS, reexports, and shipments to U.S. territories 3/	.4	.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	
STOCKS, December 31 (crude basis)	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.7	
DOMESTIC DISAPPEARANCE	9.7	10.3	10.0	10.2	9.8	
Military procurement, excluding relief	---	.5	.9	1.1	1.1	
Civilian disappearance	9.7	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.7	
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Civilian disappearance per person (fat content):						
Food	46	45	43	42	40	
Nonfood 4/	24	26	24	26	25	
Total	70	71	67	68	65	64

Production from domestic materials, year beginning October

Item	Average: 1937-41	1942	1943	1944	1945 (forecast)	1946 (forecast)
	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.	Bil.lb.
Food fats and oils						
Butter: Creamery	1.805	1.725	1.511	1.420		
Farm	.415	.347	.332	.335		
Total (actual weight)	2.220	2.072	1.843	1.755	1.450	
Lard and rendered pork fat:						
Federally inspected	1.368	1,944	2,541	1,375		
Other	.753	.890	.880	.831		
Total	2.121	2.834	3.421	2.206	2.280	
Edible tallow, edible animal stearine, oleo stock and oil	.225	.269	.213	.202	.150	
Total edible animal fats	4.566	5.175	5.477	4.163	3.880	
Corn oil	.173	.240	.214	.217		
Cottonseed oil	1.456	1.402	1.179	1,302		
Olive oil, edible	.006	.010	.006	.005		
Peanut oil	.087	.133	1/ .135	1/ .089		
Soybean oil	.500	1.206	1.219	1.343		
Total edible vegetable oils	2.222	2.991	2.753	2.956	2.670	
Soap fats and oils						
Inedible tallow and greases	1,303	1.623	1,941	1.757	1.800	
Fish and marine mammal oils	.226	.192	.168	.214	.160	
Total soap fats and oils	1.529	1.815	2.109	1.971	1.960	
Drying oils						
Linseed oil 2/	.361	.711	.802	.417	.543	
Tung oil	.002	.005	.002	.009	.007	
Total drying oil	.363	.716	.804	.426	.550	
Other industrial	.015	.027	.025	.032	.030	
Grand total	8.695	10.727	11.165	9.547	9.090	8.700

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

1/ Total production minus oil equivalent of imported Argentine peanuts. 2/ Total production minus oil equivalent of net imports of flaxseed. 3/ Imports include shortening and soap in terms of fat content. Exports include margarine, shortening, and soap in terms of fat content, procurement by the Army for European relief and procurement by the American Red Cross. Exports do not include oil equivalent of oilseeds exported. 4/ Revised on the basis of unrounded numbers.

Table 18 .–Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals, May and June 1945, April-June 1946

Item	Unit	1945		1946		
		May	June	April	May	June
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Babassu kernels, f.o.b. Maranhao, Brazil	Metric ton	126.50	126.50	126.50	126.50	126.50
Castor beans, Brazilian, c.i.f. first port of arrival, U. S.	Long ton	1/78.38	1/82.50	118.00	118.00	118.00
Copra, Philippine, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	---	---	---	---	2/109.50
Cottonseed, United States average	" "	52.10	52.50	48.00	49.60	51.50
Flaxseed, No. 1 Minneapolis	Bushel	3.11	3.11	3.10	3.27	3.35
Flaxseed, United States average	"	2.91	2.91	2.89	2.89	3.10
Peanuts, No. 1 shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points	100 pounds	14.25	14.25	14.75	14.75	14.75
Peanuts, United States average	" "	8.30	8.23	8.69	8.90	8.[illegible]
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	---	2.20	---	---	---
Soybeans, United States average	"	2.15	2.17	2.14	2.16	2.17
		Oilseed Meals 3/				
Copra meal, Los Angeles 4/	Short ton	50.00	50.00	49.50	57.00	59.50
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	" "	48.50	48.50	48.75	59.25	62.75
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	" "	54.45	54.45	54.75	65.25	68.75
Linseed meal, 32 percent protein, Minneapolis	" "	45.50	45.50	45.50	55.80	59.25
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	" "	4/49.00	4/49.00	49.00	59.50	63.00
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein f.o.b. Southeastern Mills	" "	53.00	53.25	53.25	60.25	67.25
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein Chicago	" "	52.00	52.00	52.00	62.50	66.00

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis) Chicago Journal of Commerce, reports of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and records of Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ F.o.b. Brazilian ports.
2/ Ceiling price, effective June 11, 1946.
3/ Bagged, carlots.
4/ Original quotation adjusted to bagged - carlots basis.